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thetidis, *Lepidotrigla modesta*, *Parapercis ocularis*, *Histiogaster farnelli*, and *Paralichthys tenuirastrum*. A new name, *var. elevatus*, is proposed for the Australian representative of *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*. Two new genera, *Paratrachichtys* (trailli) and *Pterygotrigla* (polyommata, in place of *Hoplonotus*, preoccupied), are defined.

Perhaps the most interesting of the new forms is *Sebastodes thetidis*. That genus, now known to be represented by about fifty species off the coast of California and a dozen more in Japan, and a few off Chili, has its range thus extended southward to Australia. The new species is one of the extremes of the type, somewhat allied to *S. nigrocinctus*, but still more spinous about the head. In the present system it would be the type of a distinct subgenus, or possibly genus, standing at the very opposite extreme of the series from *Sebastodes paucispinis*, the original type of the genus.

The nomenclature and sequence adopted by Mr. Waite are thoroughly modern and in accordance with the law of priority. We may perhaps question the identity of the Australian horse mackerel with *Sarda chilensis* of Chili, or of the kingfish with *Lenola lalaudi* of Brazil. These identifications have been accepted by authors, the present writer among the number, but it seems better not to regard a species as cosmopolitan until actual comparison has shown it to be so. In most cases of this kind comparison of adequate material will show specific difference.

It is to be hoped that this very acceptable piece of work will be followed by many others until the natural history of Australia is thoroughly known.

D. S. J.

Smitt on Lycodes. — In *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Professor F. A. Smitt, of Stockholm, has a brief review of the species of *Lycodes* of the North Atlantic. He maintains that all specimens known to him are referable to four species. *Lycodes reticulatus*, *vahllei*, *sarsii*, and *muræna*. *Lycodes perspicillum* (*L. rossii*), he thinks, is the young of *L. reticulatus*, which is probably correct. *Lycodes frigidus* is a "mixture of sterile or deformed specimens" of *vahllei* and *reticulatus*. *Lycodes gracilis* is a northern variety of *L. vahllei*, with the head shorter (less than 22 per cent of total length; more than 22 per cent in typical *vahllei*). He suggests that *Lycodes muræna* is probably "a local or evolutionary form of *Lycodes sarsii*." But that is about all that one could claim for any of the species in a group like *Lycodes*, in which the species are all closely related and vary much with conditions.

The characters of position of lateral line and numbers of pectoral rays used by Jordan and Evermann as a clue in this group are not noted by Dr. Smitt.

D. S. J.

Abbott on Chilean Fishes. — Mr. James F. Abbott, a graduate student of Stanford University, now teacher in a Japanese academy at Otsu, gives in the *Proceedings* of the Academy at Philadelphia notes on fishes collected at Valparaiso by Rear-Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N. Among these is a species of *Hippoglossina macrops*, which was originally, perhaps, incorrectly recorded as from Mazatlan. There is also a new species of *Sebastes*, allied to *S. ocellatus* and *S. darwini*. To this Abbott gives the name of *Sebastes jenkinsi*.

D. S. J.

Moreno on the Olfactory Nerves of Fishes. — In the *Annals of the Natural History Society of Madrid*, José Madrid Moreno gives an account of his studies of the olfactory nerves of fishes carried on in the laboratory at Naples. The anatomy of these nerves and their terminations is described in species of *Scylliorhinus*, *Catulus*, *Scorpena*, *Raja*, *Pagellus*, and *Serranus*.

D. S. J.

California Water Birds — No. IV (*Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. Zoöl.*, Vol. II, No. 3, 1900). — Mr. Leverett M. Loomis gives us the latest results of his studies on the migration of sea birds on the western coast of North America. The bulk of the paper consists of a detailed record of observations made at Monterey Bay and vicinity from Sept. 18, 1896, to Nov. 14 of the same year; but the portion of most interest, at least to the general zoölogist, is the discussion of the data obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

The following extracts will indicate not merely the results arrived at by the author, but as well the scope of his studies in this difficult but fascinating field; for the evidence on which the conclusions rest, the paper itself must be consulted.

"These investigations seem to prove (1) that the Shearwaters off Monterey find their position and shape their course by the landmarks; (2) that birds do not possess a mysterious superhuman faculty for determining direction, else the Shearwaters would not have been bewildered in the fog."

"It seems reasonable to conclude that young birds in the journey from their birthplace to the winter home of the species are dependent upon the guidance of the old birds who know the way, because they have traveled it."